

FIG. 1

FIGURE 1
A block diagram of a telecommunications network. At the top, a box labeled 'MSC' (12) is connected to another 'MSC' (14) via a line labeled 'B'. The 'MSC' (14) is connected to an 'HLR' (16) and a 'VLR' (18) via lines labeled 'C' and 'D'. The 'HLR' (16) is connected to two 'MC' (20) boxes via lines labeled 'E' and 'F'. Below the 'MSC' (12), two 'SME' (22) boxes are connected in series, with a line labeled 'G' between them. The 'SME' (22) boxes are connected to the 'MSC' (14) via lines labeled 'H' and 'I'. The 'VLR' (18) is connected to the 'MC' (20) boxes via lines labeled 'J' and 'K'. The 'MC' (20) boxes are connected to each other via a line labeled 'L'.

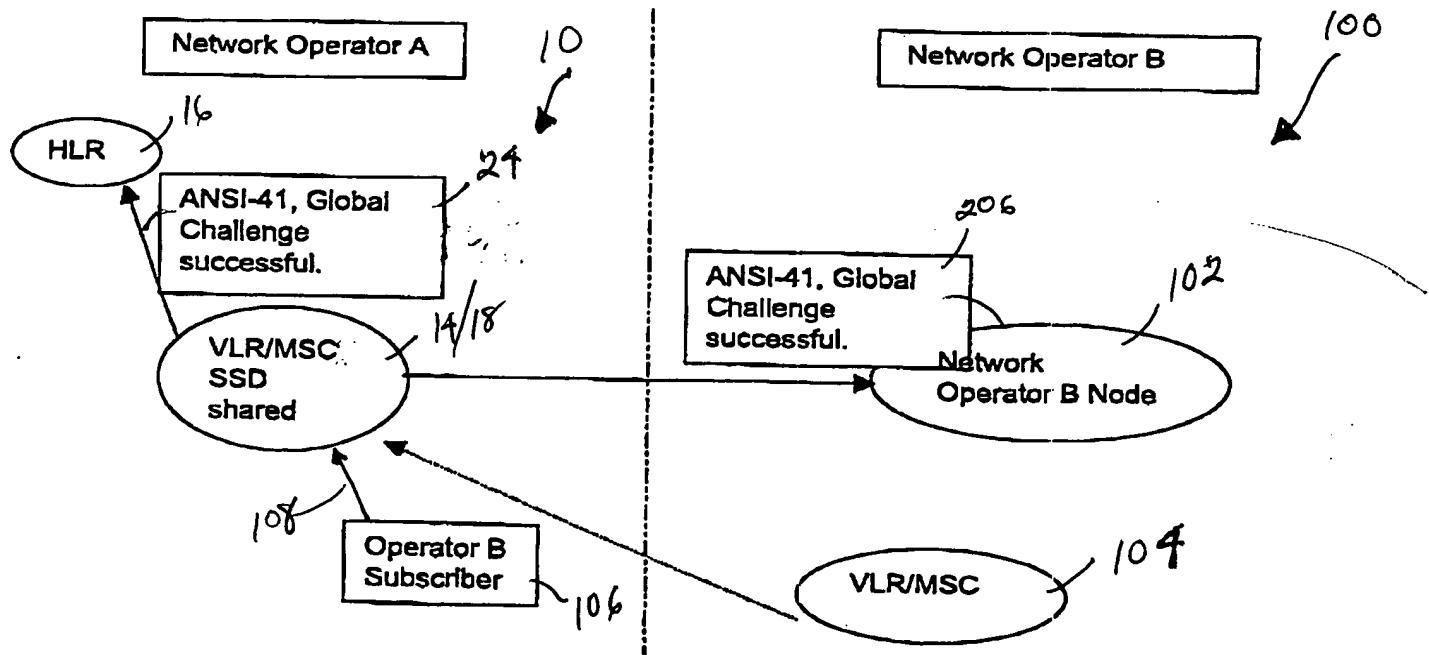


FIG. 2

FIGURE 2
A diagram showing the interaction between Network Operator A and Network Operator B. On the left, 'Network Operator A' contains an 'HLR' (16) and a 'VLR/MSC' (14/18) box. A message 'ANSI-41, Global Challenge successful.' is shown in a box between them. On the right, 'Network Operator B' contains a 'Network Operator B Node' (206) and a 'VLR/MSC' (104) box. A message 'ANSI-41, Global Challenge successful.' is shown in a box between them. Arrows indicate the flow of data between the boxes and nodes, with labels like '10', '24', '108', '106', '102', and '100' indicating specific steps or messages.

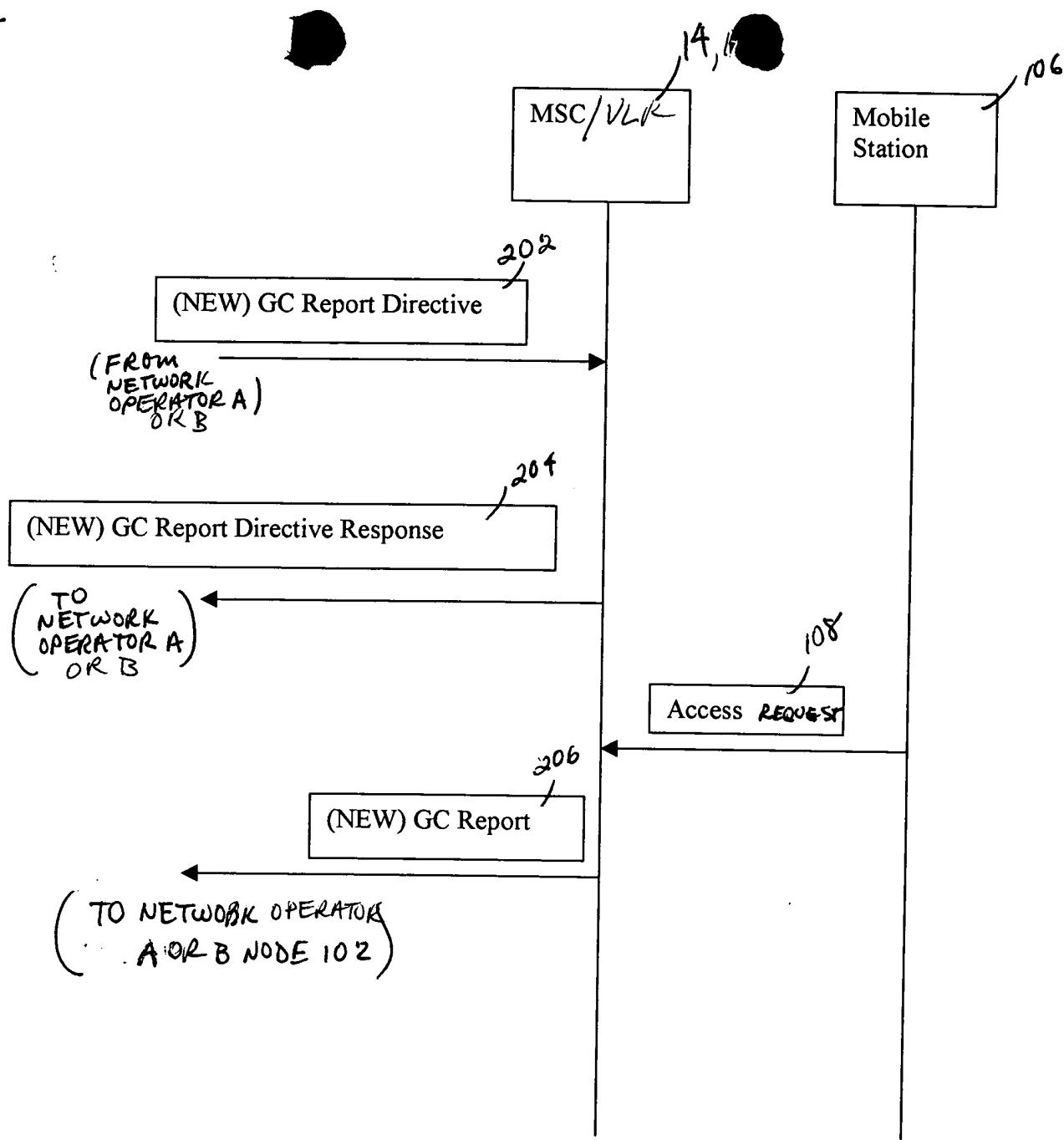


FIG. 3

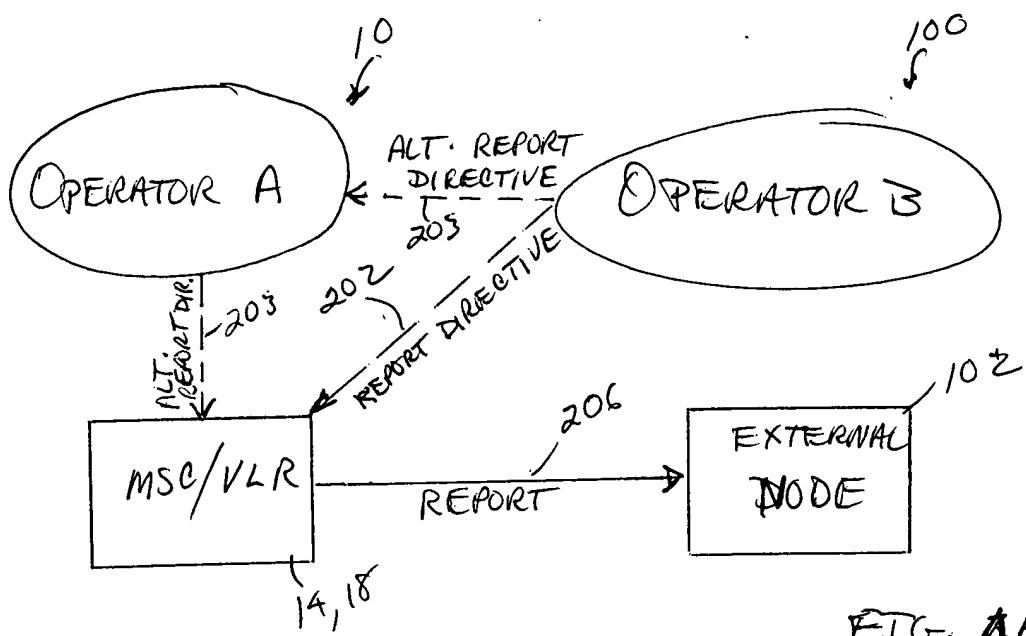


FIG. 4A

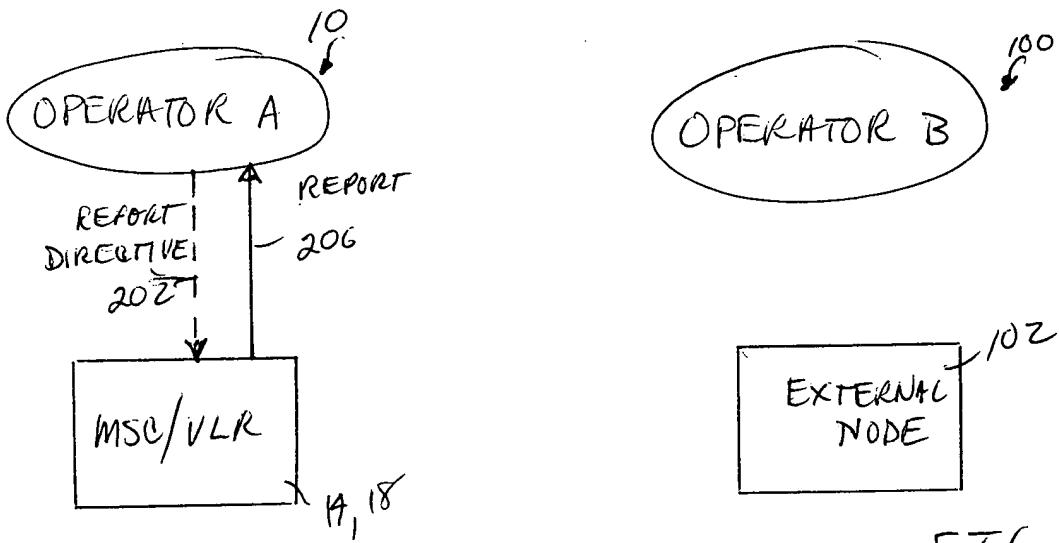


FIG. 4B

